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KENYAN, SUDANESE PRESIDENTS SUPPORT UGANDA'S OBOTE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki: "Moi, Numeiry Support Obote"]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi and Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiry yesterday pledged full support to Uganda's new President, Dr. Milton Obote.

In an 11-page communique, the two leaders said they were motivated by the positive political developments in Uganda.

They said they had, therefore, decided "to reinforce and strengthen the historical ties of brotherhood, neighbourliness, friendship and co-operation between Kenya, the Sudan and Uganda".

Security

The communique, covering bilateral, regional and international matters, was signed by the two leaders at the People's Palace at the end of a four-day State visit to the Sudan by President Moi.

The two leaders also called for an immediate meeting of countries in the Indian Ocean region to resolve the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa.

"The security in the Indian Ocean is an integral part of the overall security in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and Africa

"The two leaders agreed to call on all States in the region to consider holding a meeting primarily to discuss the question of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace," the communique said.

On aid to developing countries, the two leaders "appealed to the world community to respond positively, through relevant institutions, to the aspirations and needs of the developing countries."

They stressed that only a new international economic order, based on equity, could bring about peace and ensure security in the world.

Presidents Moi and Numeiry reaffirmed their determination to broaden and deepen "these relations and further strengthen the aim of co-operation and consultation in all fields and at all levels."

The two leaders exchanged views on areas in which the ruling parties in Kenya and the Sudan could co-operate. The communique said the two leaders:

• Endorsed the recent outcome of the joint Ministerial consultative meetings between Kenya and the Sudan.

• Noted with satisfaction the achievement of the multi-faceted co-operation in the political, economic, technical and cultural fields.

• Agreed to hold more fraternal meetings to consolidate ties between Kenya and the Sudan.

• Endorsed an earlier suggestion for a tripartite meeting of the leaders of Kenya, Ethiopia and the Sudan "at the earliest possible time".

• Agreed that regular exchange and State visits between leaders of Kenya, Ethiopia and the Sudan "would greatly fulfil the vital interests of the peoples of the countries and serve the cause of peace, stability and security for the mutual benefit of the peoples of Africa and the world".

• Reaffirmed their faith in continued commitment to the enduring principles of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-aligned Movement.

• Noted that co-operation with mutual respect is a means of strengthening understanding and promoting friendship and solidarity among peoples.

●Reaffirmed their support for the OAU in its efforts to attain socio-economic, scientific and technical advancement of the African continent and expressed their common determination to continue to work for peace, understanding and co-operation for mutual benefit of all the African peoples.

●Reaffirmed their conviction that African problems should be resolved by peaceful means, in accordance with the OAU principles and within the African context.

●Called on all OAU member States to ensure total commitment to the OAU, a vital instrument for resolving bilateral and regional conflicts and a catalyst in the development of the African continent in all fields of endeavour.

●Called for an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad and an immediate ceasefire pending political negotiations to resolve the Chadian conflict by peaceful means.

●Reaffirmed their unwavering support for the people of Namibia under Swapo, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in their struggle for genuine independence, unity and territorial integrity.

The two countries commended the United Nations in its efforts to resolve the Namibian stalemate.

"Kenya and the Sudan, aware of the South African attempts to give legitimacy and to support groupings within Namibia, strongly condemn such manoeuvres and call on the UN, the OAU and other institutions to take these objections and sentiments very seriously," the two leaders said.

They also condemned apartheid and appealed to all peace-loving countries to refrain

from practising racism in reverse.

On the Middle East, the two leaders said Palestinians must be let free to form a government if peace in the Middle East was to be realised.

The Sudan and Kenya oppose forceful occupation of the Palestinian land and call on Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab land", the communique said.

On the Iran-Iraq conflict, the leaders expressed concern over its threat to regional peace, saying it might spill into the international scene.

They called for a speedy and peaceful solution to the conflict.

On Afro-Arab co-operation, the two countries said this "is of vital importance to both Africa and the Arab world".

Solidarity

They reaffirmed their desire to strengthen Afro-Arab solidarity and co-operation, advanced through the 1977 Cairo Summit.

"The two sides viewed with appreciation the constructive and positive role played by the Sudan in strengthening unity and co-operation between these two world communities."

The communique also said President Moi had invited the Sudanese leader to visit Kenya at a date to be fixed "by subsequent consultations".

On signing the communique, President Moi said in a four-minute vote of thanks:

"I hope this kind of co-operation will continue. I am happy that I now have the key to your capital city and can come

here any time without notice."

President Moi was accompanied by Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, Ministers of State G.G. Kariuki and Nicholas Biwott, Local Government Minister Stanley Oloitipiti, Transport and Communications Minister Henry Kosgey and several senior Government officials.

He said time had come when African leaders should consolidate their ideals to form a unified continent.

He said Africans needed food more than ideologies "and we must strive towards achieving this need."

President Moi said he would send officers periodically to the Sudan to learn various aspects of technology "useful to our people".

President Numeiry said the "fruitful discussions we have had throughout your stay in our country marks an important milestone in our ever-developing bilateral relations."

KENYAN, ETHIOPIAN LEADERS DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS, WORLD EVENTS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Dec 80 pp 36, 38, 40

[Text]

DURING the four-day visit by Ethiopia's head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, to Kenya last week, discussions with President Daniel arap Moi went beyond issues directly relating to the two countries. As their final communique indicated they addressed themselves to other African and international issues, especially those affecting world and regional peace and development. They reviewed the situation in southern Africa, stressing their solidarity with liberation movements waging war to end racialism and colonialism in the region. They had a word of support for Organisation of African Unity (OAU) efforts to bring harmony among African countries. They expressed their conviction that Middle East peace can only be achieved through collective effort with the inclusion of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO). And they also addressed themselves to other such issues as the Persian Gulf war, calling for its speedy end and the settlement of the conflict by peaceful means; the need to curb the spread of nuclear arms, and for a concerted international effort to see South Africa does not develop nuclear bombs; and the urgent need for a new world economic order.

Yet it was matters closer to home that took priority and had greater significance. More so the question of aggression against the two countries by Somalia which is out to take territory inhabited by people of Somali origin in the neighbouring countries. That was clear even in the communique, signed by the two leaders just as the Ethiopian

head of state was just about to fly out. After relating the niceties exchanged by the leaders, the communique then directly addressed itself to the "need for their two countries to co-operate further ~~and~~ to co-ordinate their activities in the struggle against Somalian expansionism and the forces which have adopted hostile policies". The two heads of state also took the opportunity to repeat conditions that Somalia must meet if there is to be durable peace in the region. One, Somalia must renounce publicly and unconditionally all claims to the territories of Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti and declare null and void all instruments asserting such claims. Two, Somalia must openly and solemnly declare its acceptance of the principles and decisions of the UN and the OAU governing inter-state relations including the principles of the inviolability of state frontiers and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Three, Somalia must, in particular, withdraw its reservation on the decision on state frontiers made by the first OAU summit conference held in Cairo in 1964. Four, Somalia must solemnly declare that it will scrupulously respect international agreements, as well as the principles of non-use of force in the settlement of international disputes, and Somalia must pay prompt and adequate reparation for the war damage she inflicted on Ethiopia during the 1977-78 Ogaden war.

The two leaders were also anxious that Somalia should not be given sustenance to continue the armed aggression on its neighbours and therefore appealed to all states providing military assistance to Somalia to stop doing so. Any such assistance, they pointed out, will provide a recipe for continued protracted conflicts in the Horn of Africa. They did not say so but it was clear the appeal also applied to the US which agreed last August to provide Somalia with \$44 million in military assistance in return for the use of air and naval base of Berbera. They also noted that non-acceptance of their conditions would mean the perpetuation of the existing tension and insecurity in the area. In that case, the two leaders agreed, Ethiopia and Kenya would intensify their collaboration "to eliminate the root-cause of tension and insecurity with the view to promoting peace, security, stability and co-operation in the region."

What they meant exactly about eliminating the root-cause was not quite clear. Somalia however, saw it, as indeed it saw all the conditions put to it, as a declaration of war. And apparently the Somali leadership thought the matter was serious enough to warrant urgent attention. Somalia President Siad Mohamed Barre called an emergency joint meeting of supreme revolutionary council, the central committee of the Somali Revolutionary Party, the people's assembly (parliament) and the cabinet. According to the country's news agency Sona, the Somali leadership decided at the meeting "to mobilise all the resources of the nation towards national defence so as to make abortive the ill-intentions evident in the so-called communique."

Somalis were urged "wherever they are" to be ready for war "to defend their motherland and national sovereignty." The Somali leaders were said to have "expressed deep surprise at the two countries' (Kenya and Ethiopia)

complicity and deep-rooted enmity to harm the Somali people as a whole." They were also surprised by the "easiness" with which "Kenya fell prey to Abyssinian (Ethiopian) intrigues, and subsequently created in her country unwarranted instability and chaos, and at the same time invited enmity from the Somali government and people which hitherto has not existed."

Simply put, Somalia has rejected the conditions put forward by the Kenya and Ethiopian heads of state without even any consideration. Instead it has said, that it is ready for war. And further, that Kenya must now face an open war for supporting Ethiopia. ■

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOMALIA-KENYA DIALOGUE--Somali President Siad Barre wants a "brotherly dialogue" with President Moi over the shifita menace in North-Eastern Province. The Somali leader is quoted by weekly VOICE OF AFRICA as saying that the sooner this dialogue is held the better. Kenya and Ethiopia demanded, in a joint communique recently, that Somalia publicly renounce her territorial claims over the two countries. Somalia has, over the years, nurtured a dream of creating a Greater Somalia by claiming lands inhabited by Somalis. Following the communique, President Barre declared in Mogadishu that the Kenya-Ethiopia declaration meant that Somalia should be placed on a war alert. President Barre reportedly told the VOICE OF AFRICA in Amman, Jordan, on Wednesday: "We ardently desire to create sound relations with Kenya and we have made this abundantly clear to President Moi. "We have never organized armed guerrillas to invade Kenya. It is absolutely impossible and an idle dream for anybody to expect that Somalia will have territorial claims over Kenya." The Somalia leader was quoted as saying that he had adequate land "for millions of Somalis who are within the country and those who are outside." [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DEFENSE TRAINING--Harar (ENA)--A total of 533 defence squad members drawn from Hudene district Peasants' Association in Hararghe region and three urban dwellers' associations here graduated on Sunday upon completion of a six-month military training and political orientation course. The graduates staged a performance of military tactics and an educational drama on the occasion. Of the graduates 53 are women. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 3]

Dire Dawa--A total of 49 Revolution Defence Squad members drawn from Kebele associations here graduated this week upon completion of a five-month military training and political orientation course. The graduates received their certificates from Comrade Abera Kebede, Administrator of Issa Gorgora Province, who advised them to serve the masses diligently upon their return to their localities. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Dec 80 p 6]

SOVIET BOOKS--Ambo (ENA)--Soviet experts serving at the Ambo Agricultural Research Centre in Jibat Metcha Province of Shoa Region donated 650 Marxism-Leninism books to the Provincial Youth Association. The donation was handed over to the Chairman of the Provincial Youth Association by the Soviet Head of the Research Centre. The Chairman of the Youth Association thanked the Soviet comrades for the donation. The comrades had earlier donated different Marxism-Leninism books to various mass organizations in the Province. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 5]

BUSES FOR TRANSPORT PROBLEM--The General Ethiopian Transport Agency, Annessa, has imported new buses to alleviate the problem of transport services in Addis Ababa and the regions. Twenty new buses due to give service starting Monday have arrived in Addis Ababa with the measure taken to overcome the inadequate transport service prevailing in the country, Comrade Abera Gobena, the General Manager of the Agency, declared yesterday. Comrade Abera disclosed that the twenty new buses are among the fifty that will be put into service here shortly. Thirty more will be arriving after three weeks. Another 100 buses to serve in the regions will be obtained this year, the Manager reported. It was learnt that the experts of the Agency had gone to the Fiat company in Italy and had checked and reappraised the durability and fitness of the new buses. The buses have 28 seats and enough space for standing passengers. At present because of the growing number of residents in the city, buses are obliged to carry up 150 passengers trespassing the 96-passenger-limit, thus causing early damage to the buses, Comrade Abera indicated. [as published] Comrade Abera also stated that in spite of the new buses the prevailing transport problem will not be immediately solved owing to the ever-growing population of the capital. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Dec 80 p 1]

DELEGATION TO CUBA--Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee Member, yesterday left for Havana leading a high-level delegation to represent Ethiopia at the Second General Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Dec 80 p 1]

PFP OFFICIAL VIEWS RECENT RESHUFFLE AS 'CHARADE'

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Mr S. A. Odoi-Sykes, Popular Front Party Parliamentary Leader yesterday described as a "mere empty charade", the second instalment of President Hilla Limann's Cabinet reshuffle.

In a statement to the press at Parliament House in Accra, Mr Odoi-Sykes said "the second instalment of President Limann's Cabinet reshuffle has deepened the confusion and speculation surrounding the objective and logic of the whole exercise. [as published]

"It looks like a mere empty charade. For it is not easy to appreciate some of the changes and new postings in the Cabinet," he said.

The statement charged that the President seemed to be responding to overwhelming external pressures in this whole business," and Ghanaians did not know and could not fathom that the initial Cabinet reshuffle was the first act in an unfolding drama. [as published]

Mr Odoi-Sykes pointed out that a Cabinet reshuffle "is not a weekly or monthly affair. It a major political exercise which is rarely executed in the life of any government after careful thought and thorough consideration.

He stressed that such reshuffles are not done in piecemeal and regular resort to it is a betrayal of apparent confusion," the statement said. [as published]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT URGED TO DEAL WITH BUREAUCRACY

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] Poverty in the midst of plenty. This is the unjustifiable plight the Ghanaian has had to go through due to inertia in certain quarters and at best our bureaucratic approach to pressing issues.

One is, therefore, bound to throw up his arms in despair now, when he hears of complaints on the evils of bureaucracy and the harm it is causing to the country.

The public has been complaining about it. The press has written volumes on the issue. Ministers have been protesting against the practice. And now the President, himself, has joined the protest team. It's like a recitation.

There must, surely, be an end to the complaints.

What the public now expects is action by the Government, itself, to eliminate the obstructionists from the system.

For, as matters stand now, the public, the press, the politicians and even high priests of human rights, stand helpless in the face of the stubborn resistance being put up by the bureaucrats.

It needs a big stick, the type which can only be wielded by the Government, to effect the desired change.

CSO: 4420

VALCO WILLINGNESS TO CORRECT MISUNDERSTANDINGS EXPRESSED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 8

[Article by Geoffrey Barbour and Patrick Arku-Nelson]

[Text] The Volta Aluminium Company (VALCO) is prepared to meet the Government to review any provisions of the master agreement, "if there is the need to".

Speaking at a symposium at the University of Ghana, [word illegible] last Friday on the theme 'VALCO's contribution to the economy of Ghana', Mr J. V. L. Phillips, resident manager of the company said "we, at VALCO, have demonstrated by the history of the power rate negotiation that if there is the need to review any of the contract provision in the master agreement, we will be agreeable to do so, and to the extent appropriate, VALCO will consider amending those provisions". [as published]

In this connection, Mr Phillips said VALCO had welcomed proposals made by the Volta River Authority to increase its power rate and was waiting for the authority to come forward to negotiate on this issue.

The resident manager said of late, VALCO's contribution to the economy and, even its intensions had been questioned in the media and pointed out that VALCO considered it necessary to respond in order to correct where it believed there were misunderstandings, misrepresentations or distortions.

This, he said was not because "we believe that is the best way to resolve business problems or differences, but because others have chosen that approach in preference to direct dialogue with us".

Mr Phillips challenged members of the public to come out with facts concerning any illegal dealings involving VALCO.

Touching on the Kibi bauxite project, Mr Phillips said VALCO had already submitted some proposals to the Ghana Aluminum Commission. He however, regretted that up to date VALCO had not received any response to the proposals.

In his remarks Professor K. Folson, Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of Ghana, who chaired the symposium said at the very beginning of the signing of the agreement the late Dr K. A. Busia opposed it saying it was not in the interest of the country.

CSO: 4420

STRONG MEASURES URGED AGAINST SUBVERSION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The Government's assurance to deal firmly with any self-crowned 'revolutionary', who might want to disturb the smooth-running of affairs in the country, has set worried minds at ease.

For, it is not enough for the government to procure information about the illegal and subversive activities of some individuals and let matters rest there, but must ensure that the necessary steps are taken to nip in the bud any diabolical plans from gaining roots.

Prevention is better than cure, the wise say.

And this principle equally holds in the political life of a country.

For, it is dangerous to watch unconcerned the antics of an armed lunatic, since no one knows when he can turn what appears to be an hour of entertainment into that of grief.

Since the TIMES strongly believes in the substance of the complaints about some foreign states financing subversionists in the country, we need not remind the government on its responsibility in maintaining peace and order in the society.

We, therefore, call on the authorities not to play it soft with any trouble-shooter, who is caught in the web.

CSO: 4420

HUMAN RIGHTS ARGUMENT VIEWED AS DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 2 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The pontification on the concept of human rights, from both high and low quarters, has our support.

Indeed, nothing is more painful than one having his rights being trampled upon by either some one in authority or a subordinate.

But there are two sides of the coin, either of which needs not escape the attention of the champions of liberty.

For while it is wrong for an individual, presumed innocent, to have his rights violated, it is equally mischievous and harmful to society for any person or group of persons to arrogate to themselves, the right to disturb the peace of the land, through subversive activities.

When some governments in Africa, early this year, started registering their protest against Libya's involvement in their internal affairs, many Ghanaians, obviously, dismissed such protests as, perhaps, some of the old inter-state political game.

It was not until the affairs in Gambia, that political observers began to express doubts about Libya's innocence. But even there, some doubting Thomases still regarded these accusations as another political gimmick.

Then came Ghana's turn. A plot was uncovered linking Libya with a group of self-styled revolutionaries, dreaming of a bloody revolution, in which none would be spared.

There were reports of moneys paid in foreign banks and operational vehicles, at the ready, in a neighbouring country, to help execute the plans.

Revelations

There were even unconfirmed reports of some professionals, including journalists, being recruited as part of the operations.

The cynics still stood their ground, dismissing the alarming revelations as mere hallucination.

And only last week, Nigeria was also compelled to take Libya on and warn her against subversive activities on Nigerian soil.

The question now is: Who is merely crying wolf?

Are all the governments concerned--from Gambia to Nigeria--puppets of some imperialist powers, bent against any progressive moves aimed at improving the lot of the people?

Should Ghanaians wait until the dagger is on their throats, before they invoke the power of human rights to save their skin?

Where were the champions of human rights when people, who had not been tried in open courts, faced bullets at the Teshie military range?

Aren't some of these pontiffs of human rights then in high advisory places, legalizing illegal acts and issuing questionable decrees?

There might have been one or two unexpected moves in the state security's desire to maintain peace on the land.

But, surely, such trifles cannot be compared with the chaos the whole nation would be plunged into, if a few rascals were to have their way over the majority.

The sermons on human rights should continue by all means. But we will have none of it if it should only lead us to the path of doom.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TUC'S LOW-KEY STANCE--The General Secretary of the Public Utility Workers Union (PUWU) Mr C. A. Adjei, has stressed here that the Trades Union Congress is not interested in confrontations with the Government. He said the congress was determined to use its power responsibly to ensure peace and progress in the country. He said most of the industrial actions embarked by workers could be attributed to sterile interpretations of collective agreements by management and added that with a little bit of ingenuity on the part of management the workers' lot could be improved. [Robert Bentil] [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 8]

NO GDR BOYCOTT REQUESTED--The national secretariat of the Ghana-German Democratic Republic Friendship Society, has called on all peace-loving African governments to steer clear of tactics aimed at boycotting the German Democratic Republic. A statement issued in Accra by the secretariat and signed by its general secretary, Mr H. O. Nsiah drew attention to the fact that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had up till now, not found it prudent to respect and comply with the world-wide recognition of the existence of the two German states and had claimed responsibility for all Germans. It suggested that there should be an exchange of ambassadors between the two German states in accordance with international law to enable Germans to know and learnt to live better with one another in peace. [as published] "The whole world is aware that there exists on the soil of the former German Reich, since 1949, two independent and sovereign German states, and no fake attempts whatsoever can reverse the course of history" the statement added--GNA. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Dec 80 p 3]

NO ACP MERGER SEEN--The Action Congress Party (ACP), as it stands at the moment has not merged with any political party, Colonel F. G. Bernasko (Rtd), the leader, declared in Accra at the weekend. He said there were three schools of thought in the party: That the party should stand alone; that it should merge with the United National Convention (UNC), the Social Democratic Front (SDF) and the Third Force Party (TFP), or that it should merge with the Popular Front Party (PFP). Col Bernasko who was addressing a delegates' conference of the Greater Accra Region branch of the ACP said the executive would have to seek approval from party members before taking a final decision. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Dec 80 p 3]

MOI WARNS SOMALIA TO FORGET EXPANSIONIST AIMS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday warned Somalia to forget its expansionist ambitions if it wants its independence to be respected.

The President said this in his address to the nation soon after his arrival at Jomo Kenyatta Airport after his four-day State visit to the Sudan.

President Moi stressed the need for good relations among African countries. The people should think of boundaries only when talking about their farms, he said.

He revealed that the communique issued at the end of his visit to the Sudan underlined the importance of true independence for all.

"We want African leaders who have no discrimination in reverse. If we want South Africa to be free while killing each other, others won't believe it," he noted.

He also said that Kenya, Ethiopia and the Sudan had agreed to hold a Ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa next year. The aim would be to ensure peace in the Horn of Africa. On food shortages, President Moi said there was no shortage but blamed it on the fast-growing population of the country.

"Since the 1977 maize boom, over 1.5 million children have been born in Kenya. Of these, only 400,000 feed on milk, while the rest feed on maize meal," he

said.

He said if Kenyans stopped breeding at such a rate, there would be no problem.

He appealed to civil servants and the Ministers to work hard and avoid wasting time.

He asked leaders to try and create more jobs for Kenyans.

The President expressed the need for more investment, giving the example of the Kenana sugar complex in the Sudan, which he said employed 15,000 people.

The President also called Kenyans to be mindful of other people's welfare.

He said hooligans were neither Nyayo followers nor mindful of others.

President Moi said he had forgiven many and asked other Kenyans to follow his example and forget the past.

The President also told wananchi to stick to their jobs and leave politics to politicians. Referring to himself as one of the most experienced politicians with 25 years and two months in politics, he said leadership came naturally and not through force.

The President also appealed to Customs officers to be serious in their duties and avoid being lured into corrupt practices.

He expressed happiness with the police force for its continued efforts of bringing law breakers to court and urged them to continue with the same spirit.

Touching on the Press, President Moi warned newspapers to report objectively and not to exaggerate stories with the only aim of selling their papers.

"I almost took one paper to court to substantiate a story about children being kidnapped at Thika," he said.

He said there was nothing wrong with being criticised as long as the criticism was constructive. But he told the newspapers to stop witch-hunting.

He said his successful tour of the Sudan would strengthen the already existing good relations with that country, adding that neighbours should always help in solving each other's problems.

He conveyed greetings from President Numeiry and the people of Sudan to Kenyans, saying he was impressed to find that the political parties of the two countries had the same goal of self-reliance.

He said the sugar industry in Kenya should be boosted so as to benefit wananchi and for export.

He said wananchi from Kenya and the Sudan would be allowed to visit each other so as to gain experience from each other.

The President appealed to the Chief of General Staff Gen. J.K. Mulinge, to choose six people to train as cadets in the Sudan since they had been offered places there.

He hailed Kenya's armed forces for their discipline and said

he was proud of them.

Speaking on the Kenya Airways, the President said the local pilots were quite experienced and that there were no expatriates.

"We have more than 100 qualified and experienced pilots and all we need are planes, and we are struggling to get them," he said.

He wished all Kenyans a merry Christmas and appealed to drivers to drive safely during the holidays to avoid accidents.

Explaining why beer lorries were exempted from the recent ban on lorries travelling at night, the President said the Government gets good money through tax collected from the industry and should be allowed to continue.

He also said the Nyayo children should continue taking milk and that was why KCC lorries were also exempted from the ban.

CSO: 4420

MOI VISIT TO SUDAN TERMED SUCCESSFUL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Dec 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Control Activities of Uganda Exiles"]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi has returned from a successful State visit to the Sudan. Its focus of attention has been peace — in the region, on the African continent, and in the world at large.

In the joint communique issued after the State visit the issue of peace in the Indian Ocean region was stressed since this area has become embroiled in Superpower competition. It was not as important to them until after the oil crisis of 1973, which dramatically showed that the Western world could become vulnerable to a choking of the vital oil supply route through the zone.

As it attempted to beef up its own security, the Soviet Union for its part began moving security forces into the region. In this competitive situation the security interests of the nations of the region have been pretty well ignored. It is this ignoring of the needs of the area that both Heads of State have tried to reintroduce into the wide diplomatic discussions. Their view is that the issue of Somalia should be subsumed under the general review of regional security since that country is a basic cause of insecurity in the region. Significantly, Somalia was not specifically mentioned in the communique.

The results of the Ugandan elections were announced just before the visit started and the two Presidents pledge to help in Uganda's reconstruction. Uganda itself has already stated that she will welcome the resumption of healthy relations with her immediate neighbours and one can see a situation where, in attempts to widen her diplomatic activities, she will no doubt count on her neighbours to aid her efforts. There have been occasions in the past when Ugandan exiles have used the two neighbours' facilities to continue their quarrels with their government. Now that there is an elected government and the two States are going to aid in Uganda's reconstruction, they should keep the activities of these 'voluntary exiles' under control.

This decade is likely to see a diminution of foreign aid and technical assistance from the developed world to the Third World in spite of the fact that there still is room for giving relevant aid. The two leaders highlighted this problem of aid and technical assistance, pointing out that the global framework for giving aid should give the views of the Third World a hearing.

In terms of relations between Kenya, Ethiopia, and the Sudan, as expected the two leaders have agreed that there are areas of co-ordination where Ministers from the three countries could usefully meet and continue to explore ways and means of getting joint programmes off the ground and speeding the implementation of projects already agreed upon.

Beyond purely State activities, much can be done by the people in improving relations between nations. This point was recognised by the two leaders, who will be expecting their peoples to visit and get to know more about the two countries. This will in time lead to trade and other relations developing outside the State aegis.

African problems must always be solved within the context of the continent. The two leaders expressed themselves to some seemingly permanent problems on this continent ranging from Chad to South Africa. On Chad, following the general Organisation of African Unity position, they reaffirmed that the foreign troops in that troubled land should be withdrawn. Both leaders also support strongly the South-West African People's Organisation leadership in Namibia and would like to see the United Nations exert pressure on South Africa over Namibia.

Sudan is an important bridge to the Arab world and it is fitting that her good offices continue to be used to bring the African and Arab peoples closer together in the spirit of the 1977 Cairo Summit. The relations between the two peoples have been bedevilled by misunderstandings which in some respects stem from historical experiences and at times from propaganda put out by media which is not particularly interested in the problems of the two worlds. There is need for greater knowledge to be disseminated in both worlds about themselves.

As President Numeiry has been invited to visit Kenya at a future date, we hope that his visit will focus the interest of the two countries on continuing to work together on the problems which face their people.

BALANCE OF PAYMENT DEFICIT WORSENS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Dec 80 pp 52, 54

[Text]

LAST Friday, the governor of the Central Bank of Kenya, Mr. Duncan Ndegwa, admitted that all is not well with the country's foreign trade situation. While addressing a gathering of members of the Kenya Institute of Bankers, Ndegwa said that the overall balance of payments situation is in deficit by shs. 1800 million. He, however, did not say how big the deficit in the current account, which determines how much can be immediately imported, is or how the worsening situation was going to be improved. He did say that the position was expected to improve by the end of the year but he did not disclose by how much. His disclosure, nevertheless, proved that the latest economic survey, released by the ministry of economic planning and development in October, was fairly accurate in predicting that the overall balance of payments deficit at the end of the year would be about shs. 2000 million. The end of the year is only three weeks away and although Ndegwa hoped the situation would improve by then, it remains doubtful whether the change will be significant enough to change the situation by much.

The economic survey had predicted

that, besides the overall balance of payments deficit of about shs 2000 million or more, the deficit in the current account would be in the region of shs. 5000 million. The survey had hoped that the situation would improve with inflows of foreign investment capital and loans from international agencies and foreign governments. The worsening deficit could only point to the inadequacy of the expected foreign capital inflows to bolster the country's foreign trade situation. At least one country that had provided Kenya with balance of payments support in 1979 has not pledged to provide similar assistance for 1980.

Ndegwa's optimism appeared to be based on the hope that funds would be available from external sources based on the guarantees by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. What Ndegwa did not say was that the balance of payments position had worsened from a surplus of £72.6 million (shs. 1,452 million) at the end of 1979 to the present £90 million (shs. 1800 million), a fall of approximately £162.6 million or shs. 3,252 million. The present position exceeds or, is comparable to a deficit of £81.5 million in 1978 (shs. 1,630 million) which was then considered ominous and led to the application of import deposits. The surplus of 1979 is attributed to the effect of import deposits, which operated, as it were, to reduce the amount of available finances

which would have been used for imports. For some still unexplained reason, the import deposits have not proved much of a deterrent in 1980 and, will soon lose most of their effect since the Central Bank has recently embarked on a policy of refunding them before their maturity dates.

The worsening deficit seems to have been aggravated by the government's inability to control imports of less than shs. 4,000 in value. The minister for commerce, Mr. Eliud Mwamunga, admitted only two weeks ago that numerous consignments of imports, each under the value of shs. 4,000, had flooded the market and were seriously undermining local industries. The government had therefore decided to withdraw the concession which allowed importers to import such consignments of goods without having to apply for import licences. The move was explained at the time, by the ministry of commerce, as motivated by the government's desire to end widespread abuse in import control procedures. The ministry of commerce did not mention that the poor condition of the balance of payments was an instrumental factor in the decision to withdraw the concession.

Signs that something is wrong in the country's foreign trade sector became apparent over a month ago when licences for the importation of tyres were reported cancelled by the Central Bank after they had been approved by the ministry of commerce.

The Central Bank maintained silence over the issue, a silence which only led to more speculation that the government was slowly applying brakes on the flow of imports. The reality, as it later turned out, was that the Central Bank was taking longer to process applications for import licences, delays which had the effect of imposing restrictions on imports.

Only last week, the Central Bank withdrew another concession in a move that was once more viewed as intended to improve the foreign exchange situation. According to the Central Bank's latest move, residents of Uganda and Tanzania are no longer permitted to take out of Kenya personal effects of any value without satisfying the Central Bank that the goods have been paid for in foreign currency. Failing that, the Central Bank will demand that the intending exporter produces an irrevocable letter of credit.

Whatever happens, signs about to indicate that 1980 will end, for the Kenya economy, true to the worst predictions of planners.

LABOR MINISTER REITERATES SUPPORT FOR KENYANIZATION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Dec 80 p 42

[Text]

LAST week's charges by Kenya's minister for labour, Mr. Titus Mbathi, against detractors of the government's policy of Kenyanisation is yet another assurance that the government intends to fulfil its obligations of Kenyanisation. Many government officials have sounded the same sentiments in the past, but when he addressed a Kenya National Chamber of Commerce luncheon in Nairobi last Friday, Mbathi was also appealing for help — he requested the chamber's assistance in discouraging the practice by some local businessmen of selling trade licences given to them by the government, to expatriate traders. Despite the sensitivity of the expatriate issue, which has lately acquired political overtones, Mbathi maintained that the whole business community must abide by the set legal rules whatever their nationality.

Even before Mbathi denounced the acquisition of trade licences by non-citizens traders, the ministry of commerce also had its score to settle with illegal holders of retail and wholesale trade licences or holders of both. The minister of commerce, Mr. Eliud Mwamunga, called it routine administrative exercise

but in effect it will be the scrutiny of some trade licences. Those illegally possessed may even be withdrawn by the end of the exercise in January next year. Both the remarks by Mbathi and the revocation of retail and wholesale licences by Mwamunga seem to be prompted by the government's current concern about the reported widespread illegal importation of goods.

The on-going battle against non-citizen traders and expatriates probably intensified in January this year when the then minister for home affairs, Mr. Stanely Oloithipitip, warned that his ministry would be stringent in processing applications for work permits for non-citizens in the country. As expected, the minister's statements received widespread support notably from the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) and the Kenya Management Staff Association whose secretary general, Mr. Walter Adell, had been engaged in an anti-expatriates crusade. Cotu also issued a statement claiming that some 90 per cent of the estimated 15,000 expatriates in the country played no useful role in the economy.

In the current debate on Kenyanisation, there seems to be a general agreement that the undesirable expatriate personnel and alien businessmen have all to go except for those expatriates engaged in "highly specialised scientific and technical jobs" who may stay. With Kenya's modern-employment sector reportedly lagging behind both in the rate of growth of the labour force and wage increases, pressure is mounting for the government from an estimated 45 per cent of the modern sector employment force concentrated in urban areas. Consequently, the government's task presently is not to redefine its Kenyanisation policy but to sort out desirable expatriate personnel from the 15,000 tally, and it seems that is why Mbatia is asking for assistance. ■

CSO: 4420

MOI ORDERS NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday announced the introduction of one year's compulsory national service for all Form Six leavers, starting in 1982.

Addressing the nation from Jamburi Park, Nairobi, the President said amid cheers: "This will be compulsory but in no way punitive."

"It will be designed to inspire and to educate young people in realities, and the Government will accept responsibility in terms of providing pocket money throughout the period of service."

National service, he said, would be a prerequisite to entering university, other institutions of higher learning or direct employment.

President Moi stressed that the scheme was being introduced to assist in shaping and developing a responsible generation.

"The preparation of the youth must be related to character. We will be primarily concerned with the fashioning of character," he said.

He stressed that it would be essential for the young men and women eligible to do their best while in the service, whatever the job or place they were serving in, since good performance would be a requirement for entry into the university or any other institution of higher learning.

Regular reports would be written by service supervisors and such reports, just as much as academic results, would influence careers, the President announced.

He said details of the scheme would be announced later.

The scheme will affect the students who are completing Form Five this year.

The President vowed that Kenya would use whatever measures necessary to protect her territorial integrity and nationhood and reminded every Kenyan: "We did not fight for the right to be masters of our own soil so that we could give some of that soil away to others."

President Moi was referring to recent skirmishes in North Eastern Province, where, he said, "we witnessed some efforts by a few people to create an internal problem."

The President called on all wazanchi to assist in bringing about everlasting peace and stability by reporting divisive elements they detected in their midst.

The President's message also highlighted the need:

• to continue the war against tribalism;

• to remould local traditions and blend them with national ideals;

• to work consciously towards self-sufficiency;

• to involve the country's youth (60 per cent of population) in national development;

• to use past experience to plan for a better future.

The full text of the speech:

• ON this 16th anniversary of Jamburi, I send my warm greetings to all Kenyans here at home and those abroad. I wish you all, and your families, well as we celebrate this important National Day — the day when we became a completely independent sovereign state.

I also take this early opportunity to thank all those friends of Kenya who have sent in such warm messages of congratulations and good wishes. It is pleasing and heartening to see so many friends take such a direct and keen interest in our country's national activities and development.

My brethren, there has been a great deal of material development throughout our republic since I addressed the nation during last year's Jamburi Day celebrations. For example, the rural areas have drawn benefit from research programmes and more efficient arrangements for agricultural credit. There have been new roads in some places, and extensions to hospitals or schools.

Increase

Efforts to increase employment opportunities have been stepped up in agriculture, factories and businesses. However, and as related to the longer term future of our nation, it seems to me that the most important development, over the 12 months under review, has been a deliberate re-shaping of national outlook and character.

In order to strengthen nationhood, in its most meaningful form, and to ensure that development is vigorously promoted for the benefit of all Kenyans, we must constantly be ready to learn from experience. I have said before that the future destiny of our republic will be whatever we make it to be. But this future has to be built upon foundations of the past, which we ourselves have now designed and controlled for the last seventeen

years. After this length of time, we should be able to see many ideas or approaches in their proper perspective. We should be able to carefully measure the vitality of some, and the weakness of others. It should be recognised as well that not only our own experience has been important. Many lessons have emerged, and indeed are still taking shape, from observation of events and policies in a number of other developing countries.

From all this experience we have come to see very clearly, as one example, the critical need for working towards self-sufficiency in such areas as basic food supply and competent manpower. It has also become abundantly evident that effective Government must, in every sense, be a popular Government — rooted in the genuine mandate of the people, and then sustaining a close relationship with the people through insistence on telling the truth about all problems and realities. But above all, the most absolute lesson springing from all sources of experience, has pointed to the critical importance of national unity.

This brings me back, directly, to the point I made earlier about re-moulding of national character. This past year has borne witness to the determination, by the people of Kenya, to abolish tribalism and resolutely oppose divisive elements. Following the last London Conference at the Kenya Institute of Administration, very significant steps have been taken to de-emphasise the tangible or emotional influences of tribalism within all aspects of national life, reaching from politics and economics right down towards sporting and social activities. The impetus in all this has been that of a mass impulse, a popular movement, and its impact must be regarded as profound. I feel extremely encouraged by this mass enthusiasm.

We can think back to illustrate at least of those in Kenya, and there are living examples today in certain other states, proving that tribalism may quickly undermine — or be used to undermine — political stability and consequently the critical foundation of national unity. And as you all know,

without unity and stability, there can only be insecurity and human suffering, while all development plans and efforts are thrown into total disarray. It is therefore important that this popular movement must continue, quite relentlessly, until tribalism — as a force in Kenya — is something that can barely be recalled.

But let me make one thing, which should be obvious to each one of us, perfectly clear. Nobody is seeking to rob any man of his birthright and culture. None of us decided, as a personal choice, to be born a Luo or Kikuyu, a Kamba or a Kalenjin, a Shabuya or a Gisu or a Maasai.

As children, we were all first constructed in the language and the culture of the tribe in which we happened to be born. In later life, our natures and ambitions have, of course, been influenced by particular traditions and values. Most of us understand that fundamental ethics and codes of conduct are positive elements of human dignity. Moreover, we know that the whole diversity of such traditions and values, with the range of talents that they sponsor, can bring to bear upon national development a vitality that might otherwise be lacking.

But what the present popular movement has wisely acknowledged is that respect for historical backgrounds, and for language or culture, does not mean, in the Kenya of today and the years to come, that every day even should be flavoured by tribal considerations. All of us now, first and foremost, are Kenyans. Traditions and values associated with particular communities only make sense today within the framework of a Kenyan nationality, and when applied to the development and welfare of our nationhood.

This is why even more effort must henceforth be made, by every separate community, to assume and promote national traditions and values, identifying then the richness and dignity of each separate culture with broader attributes which all can share and which our children will inherit.

As you will all remember, my last ceremonial address to the nation was on Kenyatta Day, less than two months ago. On that occasion, I explained to you the role of Government in promoting and guiding national development. I also touched upon some of the ways in which economic independence might more rapidly be secured. Today, as an important theme, I want to say something about the preparation of our younger men and women so that they can play their proper and ultimate part in the progress and the destiny of Kenya.

Comments

Many statements and comments have recently been made, and more will be necessary, about impacts of the continuing rapid increase in our country's population. But at the moment, I wish to lay stress upon the factor that, with every passing year, our population is becoming more youthful in its composition. Following every census, it is always very revealing to look at the figures related to age-structure. At the present time, for example, young men and women below the age of eighteen make up about sixty per cent of Kenya's total population. And if I may remind you, this means that a very high proportion of our population, consisting of those young people, were not born when we achieved *Madaraka* in 1963.

Such a high proportion of young people has many implications in terms of national planning and prospect, some of them worrying and some of them hopeful. But the most important conclusion — or challenge — is that young men and women must be properly prepared for their present place and ultimate function for their role in national development. Many efforts towards this objective continue to be made. But I am convinced that — as a nation — we are still not doing enough. Youth must become more actively involved now in everyday activities, reaching into all sectors of our economy and social fabric. In the past and following our traditions and values, which I was discussing earlier, young people were given specific responsibilities in the affairs of their communities and societies. Today, we cannot afford to see young people sitting back, waiting for their parents or elder brothers to do all the work. Each one of us must play some part in the constructive affairs of the nation.

When I talk of preparing the youth for present tasks and future leadership, this cannot simply be related to formal basic education. There is a great deal to learn, and to grasp, outside the formal academic field. And it is equally true that there is much more to preparation of the youth than projects of vocational training. In addition to those efforts, we should help and encourage young people to know their country, its people, its wealth and limitations in the field of natural resources, and so on. Moreover, we should instill at least some understanding of how economic planning is approached, and the prospects of technology as economic prospect for our younger people to develop confidence in their ability to tackle and overcome the many problems that will be identified in the struggle for more rapid development.

Above all, preparation of the youth must be related to character. And in the moulding of character, the most important elements are self-reliance, self-respect and discipline. With this entire and vital truth in mind, I have decided that, with effect from 1960, all young men and women who complete Form Six, will first undertake a full year of National Service before going to the University, other institutions of higher learning or direct employment. This will be compulsory, but, of course, the system will be in no way punitive. Instead, it will be designed to inspire, and to educate young people in realities, and the Government will accept a responsibility in terms of providing pocket money throughout the period of service.

The actual details of the scheme and the arrangements to be made will be announced in the near future. But let me stress that it will become essential, for the young men and women concerned, to do their best while engaged upon National Service, in whatever job or place, since good performance will be a requirement for entry into the university or other institution of higher learning. Regular reports will be written by the Service supervisors, and such reports, just as much as academic results, must influence - solving careers.

We were so primarily concerned with the fashioning of character. The nation must recognise that there is a positive responsibility to broaden the horizons of young people in this way by putting them into direct contact with our people's needs, and problems to be faced in meeting those needs. So I want to say emphatically that this policy and programme of National Service will in no sense be a waste of time. I sincerely believe that practical service, in the cause of the nation and people, will give our young men the kind of preparation really needed to derive maximum benefit from subsequent forms of higher education and training. It will help them to mature more rapidly to appreciate that young people do not, after all, have a monopoly of wisdom, and to realise the worth of humility as opposed to false values of arrogance. Moreover, they will experience the satisfaction of getting to creative grips with some urgent tasks, such as adult education, improving the standards in Harare schools, or in whatever fields of effort they are selected.

Integrity

My dear Kwekwe, I want to end this address on another subject of great importance to us. This is the question of territorial integrity and internal stability. Recently we have witnessed some efforts by a few people to create internal problems in one of our provinces, the North Eastern Province. I want everyone, both in Kwekwe and outside, to know that we do not fight for the right to be masters of our own soil so that we could give some of that soil over to others.

We shall use whatever measures are necessary to protect the territorial integrity of our nation. In saying that I would like to add that we in Kwekwe want to live in peace with our neighbours and on the basis of positive good neighbourliness. We expect other countries to respect that spirit, and not encourage any disgruntled elements to create difficulties hoping that we men of Kwekwe could be used.

And in my daily conversations, I tend to address by asking each one of you to be always watchful, and to report to the authorities anyone who is engaged in anti-social activities - be it stealing, smuggling or spreading rumours and propaganda aimed at dividing the people. We must always move forward on the basis of the conviction which we have upheld from the very beginning, that is, "unity is strength" - and that with unity we shall overcome all our problems. ☺

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID FOR AIRPORT--Lilongwe--The Minister of Finance, Mr. Louis Chimango, has thanked the Japanese Government for providing Malawi with an additional loan of approximately K 1.5 million for the completion of the Kamuzu International Airport now under construction in Lilongwe. The Minister was speaking after he and the Japanese Ambassador to Malawi, Mr. Senkuro Saiki, exchanged notes at a Ministry of Finance headquarters ceremony on Thursday. The exchange of notes precedes the actual signing of the loan agreement between the Malawi Government and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, scheduled to take place in Tokyo, Japan, on December 11. Thanking the Japanese Government for their continued assistance in the development of this country, Mr. Chimango recalled that in 1978 Japan provided Malawi with a loan of approximately K 18 million for the Kamuzu International Airport project. The Minister assured the Ambassador that the Government and people of Malawi were extremely grateful to the people and Government of Japan for converting this K 18 million loan into a grant last year. "The additional funds you are providing will ensure the completion of the airport on schedule, by September, 1981 at the latest," Mr. Chimango told the Ambassador. The Minister also thanked the Japanese Government for sending to Malawi technicians, nurses and teachers whose contribution to the national development, he said, was quite significant. (Excerpt) [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 7 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARIES ON HOLDING OF SPPF CONGRESS

'Vital' Decisions Expected

Victoria NATION in English 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The Seychelles People's Progressive Front will be holding its 2nd annual Congress next week, beginning at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

Just as at the first congress in November last year and at extraordinary ones called for certain specific purposes, the decisions taken at next week's meeting are of vital importance for the whole country and nation. They are important because they are decisions taken by the Seychellois people for their own future and that of their own country.

Before Liberation, national policies were set either in the interests of the colonial masters or in those of the ruling capitalist class. The revolution of June 5th 1977 reversed this situation and placed the working people in power. In other words, from being the underdogs it is the workers who are now the ruling class and everything revolves around the interest of the people.

The struggle to liberate our country and to establish workers power--spearheaded by the Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP)--was not easy, as we all know, but our perseverance and the conviction of the justice of our cause finally paid off. That victory, however, was not the end of the struggle.

We had to consolidate what had been gained and build for the future. Thus the Seychelles People's Progressive Front--in the words of one of the resolutions passed at the Congress that saw its birth--"replaced the SPUP not because of its failure, but on the contrary because of its success in the role it has played and its passing away is a condition for eternal success."

The SPPF therefore was born after reflections following 14 years of struggle and out of the spirit of justice, brotherhood and equality. It was formed to create the necessary structures which would enable the working people to decide their own future, to build the type of society which they want, and to establish and promote national unity.

To achieve this aim, the SPPF set up branches all over the Republic and formed the National Workers Union, the Seychelles Women's Association and the National Youth Movement.

Representatives of all the branches and all three national organisations sit together with the Front's Central Executive Committee to form the Congress, which is the supreme policy-making body of the land. Thus the decisions that come down from the Congress are those of the representatives of the people at all levels of our society.

They are the decisions of the true people of this country, and not--as we knew before--those of MPs who were elected as so-called representatives of the people through the backing of a party machine and the power of money, and who knew only during an election campaign that the people existed.

Importance of Meeting

Victoria NATION in English 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The People's Assembly will be holding its last meeting for this year on December 24.

This will be an important meeting, as always, but much more so in that a whole package of Bills will be put before the House for enactment into law.

This will probably be the first time in the history of Seychelles that such a large number of laws are instituted during one sitting of the Assembly.

The media have already elaborated some of the laws intended for our country, and the public--through their SPPF branches and in discussions with the leaders who represent them--have come to know about some of the other items of legislation that will be debated before being executively enshrined into the country's Book of Laws.

Laws are established in a country for the preservation of order and for the benefit of the people. Some popular laws may be regarded by some as controversial, but what is important is that they are always in the interest of the majority.

In some countries, a few at the top decide which laws to adopt, but in our country, after a Bill is published, it is explained in detail by the media and discussed by the branches, which mandate the members on how to vote. If need be, the voting on a Bill may be put off for more discussion with the people through the branches.

In this connection, it is naturally popular laws--laws that will benefit Seychelles for a better Seychelles--that we shall inherit after careful and serious deliberation by the people.

The people's wishes stand imperative and supreme!

CSO: 4420

STEADY IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING STANDARDS NOTED

Victoria NATION in English 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The living standards of the Seychellois people are now being steadily improved through a range of self-help projects set up by the Rural Development Group. The Group, formed two years ago, has just drawn up a report outlining its work in the planning and construction of several schemes aimed at improving community facilities.

Important projects for the future are also described, for which funds are now being sought.

The Rural Development Group acts as a link between Government and the Seychelles People's Progressive Front branches in carrying out schemes that will benefit local communities.

Chaired by Mr. Ralph Adam, Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, and comprising Government experts in various fields, the SPPF Chief Co-ordinator and volunteer workers, the Group meets monthly to work out a plan of action for self-help projects based on requests from local people channelled through the branches.

Finance is then arranged with the help of non-governmental organisations, whether local or foreign, and the actual construction work is done, as far as possible by the people living in the communities themselves.

Several small-scale schemes to give people a good supply of water are now being prepared by the Group, and work on one of them, at Les Cannelles, is expected to start in the next two months.

At Takamaka and Pointe au Sel projects have been approved by the Water Division and are being submitted for funding. Total aid for these two schemes will be about R. 320,000.

Plans for a small reservoir at Capucin are also going ahead. Though the land here is steep, making it difficult to bring materials to the site, there seem to be no major problems and funds are now being sought. A rough estimate of the cost of building the reservoir and laying pipes is R. 250,000.

Funds have already been received from an Irish body, Trocaire, for a water project in the Dame Le Roi/Anse Gaulettes area.

In the health field, the Rural Development Group has studied proposals for around four health-related projects on Praslin and these have been submitted by the Volontaires du Progrès to be financed with French co-operation. Also on Praslin the Anse Kerlan community centre is expected to be finished this month.

It has proved more difficult for the Group to plan new roads because of their high cost--they are much more expensive than water schemes. Funds are still being sought to complete or begin the following roads: Les Mamelles/La Louise; Beau Vallon/L'Abattie; Bel Ombre/Danzilles; Anse Louis/La Salette and Thompson Lane.

The review of activities says that the Group will need to take on more members in future. Since many community projects need planning permission, it is suggested that there should be a member from Physical Planning. The Roads Division and the Ministry of Education and Information should also be represented, it adds.

The Rural Development Group is currently made up of: Mr. Ralph Adam; Mrs. S. Frichot (Chief Co-ordinator SPPF); Miss G. Figaro (Community Development Officer); Mr. S. Shrotriya (Community Development Planning Officer); Dr. Chetty (Health Department); Mr. P. Lablache (Lands Division); Mr. R. Chang Tave (Survey Division); Mr. C. Elizabeth (Water Division); Mr. F. Payet (volunteer adviser in roads for South Mahé); Mr. J. Darcel (Volontaire du Progrès); P. Maréchal (Secretary, NGO Co-ordinating Committee); Mr. P. Haas (Volontaire du Progrès based on Praslin); Mr. E. Faure (Secretary).

CSO: 4420

PEOPLE'S DEFENCE FORCE PLANNED TO SAFEGUARD REVOLUTION

Victoria NATION in English 11 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Two Bills aimed at setting up a combined defence force in Seychelles and regulating its discipline were explained to members of the SPPF branches and members of the National Assembly at National House on Tuesday by the Defence Minister, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis. [as published]

The Defence Bill 1980 and the Defence Force (Offences) Bill 1980 will be tabled at the Peoples' Assembly on December 24.

The Defence Bill provides for the defence of Seychelles and proposes to establish the Seychelles People's Defence Force, which will consist of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army, the Seychelles People's Navy, the Seychelles People's Air Force and the Seychelles People's Militia.

The army, the navy and the air force will each have a regular and a reserve force serving under terms and conditions of service established in the Act, if approved by the Assembly.

The Defence Bill describes the function of the Defence Force in the defence of the Republic and outlines its role in helping the civil authorities carry out their task and in the fulfilment by Seychelles of its international obligations.

The Bill sets out the ranks, functions, responsibilities and duties of the members of the Defence Force. It establishes the Head of State as Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force with power, if the need arises, to call other disciplinary forces (for example the police force) to defence duties.

The Minister responsible for defence is designated as Chief of the Defence Force, while the Chief of Staff of the Defence Force is appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Defence Bill also provides for the setting-up of a Defence Council, which will advise the Commander-in-Chief.

The Defence Force (Offences) Bill 1980 defines various offences contrary to regulations and provides for trial and punishment for those offences. Serious offences will be brought before a court-martial and disciplinary offences will be dealt with by disciplinary officers.

"The functions and performances of some units of the defence force which have been in existence since Liberation Day 1977, have provided much information to assist in the drafting of the two Bills," Minister Berlouis told the meeting.

"It has taken us over three years to present the two Bills because we wanted regulations that are adapted to Seychelles needs. They have been drafted to allow for easy management of the defence force while maintaining order and discipline in it".

Many questions followed the Minister's outline of the proposed Act, particularly concerning discipline in the force.

CSO: 4420

MINISTERS TO ATTEND CUBAN CP CONGRESS

Victoria NATION in English 15 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Seychelles will be represented at the 22nd Congress of the Cuban Communist Party in Havana from December 17 to 20 by two Government ministers who both left the Republic at the weekend.

They are the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, and the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina.

On his way to and from the Congress, Minister Ferrari will call on the Spanish Minister of Fisheries to hold discussions.

Minister Servina will hold talks in Madrid with the Spanish Ministry of Tourism and in Rome with officials of the Alitalia airline company.

In Cuba, both ministers will participate actively in the different programmes of visits to various Cuban development projects organised for the Congress, and Minister Ferrari will sign an agreement between the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Cuban Community Party.

Minister Ferrari's interest will be centred around the boat, fishing and tobacco industries, projects in which Cuba has made much progress.

Another Government officer who left the Republic at the weekend was Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame, Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He will take part in a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity standing committee for the liberation of the African continent that has opened in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

At the meeting, which will go on until Thursday, Mr. Bonnelame will present a paper on the delonisation of the African continent on behalf of Seychelles. [as published]

While in Tanzania, Mr. Bonnelame will also hold talks with Tanzania Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

CSO: 4420

OILMEN 'OPTIMISTIC' AS SECOND WELL GOES AHEAD

Victoria NATION in English 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Though the first attempt to find oil in Seychelles has failed, drilling of a second well has begun and the exploration company remains optimistic.

A progress report from Amoco (Seychelles) Ltd. says that the drillship Diamond M. Dragon has finished its test drilling of the Owen Bank No 1 well and has started on a second one--the Reith Bank No. 1--24 kilometres nearer to Mahé and about 50 metres below the water surface.

"Although the oil bonanza hoped for on the first well was not found," the report says, "the information gained from examination of samples has been very useful in interpreting the seismic data that was previously obtained from seismic shooting over the area earlier this year."

The company met some difficulty in setting the initial 75 centimetre surface casing due to the structure of the top-surface rock formations, and the ship had to be moved twice before a satisfactory setting could be obtained.

These initial problems have been overcome, however, and with the drill bit now at a depth of over 400 metres and work progressing well, the report ends on this optimistic note:

"Amoco" enthusiasm for an oil discovery continues as ever before because the right conditions for the creation and entrapment of oil could well exist in any of the prospects in the Agreement Area, even though a tremendous investment is necessary.

"The cost of the Owen Bank well No. 1 was over US \$14,000,000 due to difficulties of drilling in such a highly exploratory environment. With such high costs involved, the company takes a very serious attitude towards its operation and has now transferred to Seychelles the engineer who was previously assigned as drilling manager for Amoco operations in the North Sea."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LA DIGUE SPPF ELECTION--The following SPPF members were elected to the La Digue branch executive committee in an election held during the weekend: Mr. Cherubin Radegonde, Chairman; Mr. Simon Lesperance, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Doris Bibi, Mr. Ernest Constance and Mr. Antoine Elizabeth, committee members. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 10 Dec 80 p 1]

COPRA SALE TO PAKISTAN--The Seychelles Copra Association has sold 500 tonnes of first grade copra at £426 sterling per tonne and 250 tonnes of cup copra at £482.10 per tonne, both for shipment to Pakistan. This represents an increase of £67 per tonne on first grade and £18.60 per tonne on cup copra over previous sales. The total value of the two sales is R. 4,837,500. Local prices have been fixed at R. 5,455 for first grade and R. 6,555 for cup copra, both per metric tonne. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Dec 80 p 1]

DPRK DONATES SEEDS, EQUIPMENT--The Minister for Agriculture and Land Use, Mr. Karl St. Ange, was yesterday morning presented with vegetable seeds and 36 sprinklers, a gift of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for use at the Sadeco farm of Anse aux Pins. Also present at the presentation ceremony was the Principal Secretary Mr. Serge Savy, the managing director for the farm, Mr. Maxime Delpech, and the four-man vegetable expert team from Korea. Mr. Han Myong Chang, leader of the team, explained that the seeds had been sent for trial and he hoped that they would do well under Seychelles' climatic conditions. The seeds include lettuce, carrot, cabbage, parsley, cucumber, tomato, pumpkin, hot pepper, spring onions, beans, sweet melon, water melon and eggplant. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 6 Dec 80 p 2]

DPRK GIVES CEMENT--Another consignment of 1,000 tonnes of cement, a gift from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was unloaded this week at Port Victoria. The Korean people offered this and other gifts to Seychelles during President René's first visit to Pyongyang in 1978. Unloading was completed on Wednesday afternoon from the ship Hyokfin but already the cement has been distributed to the Maison du Peuple project, the National Youth Service village and other community construction schemes all over the country. This is the third consignment of 1,000 tonnes to have been shipped by the People's Republic of Korea to Seychelles. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Dec 80 p 1]

BRIEFS

FRG WATER DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE--The General Manager of the Water Development Agency, Jaalle Khalif Haji Farah, received at the headquarters of the agency here, 7 million shilling worth aid from the Charge d'affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany in Somalia, Mr Roland Mauch. The aid which is extended to the Agency by the Federal Republic of Germany consists of driller vehicles, tanker trucks and modern equipment for the central garage of the agency. In a speech at the handing over ceremony, Jaalle Khalif spoke of the great value of the aid to the agency and the role it would play in the development of water supply in the country. Jaalle Khalif finally expressed thanks to the German government for this aid and the great role it has played in training the personnel of the Agency. The FRG Charge d'Affairs on his part stated that the German government is always ready to assist Somalia in the field of economic cooperation and extended more than 140 million sh. shs. to the Water Development Agency with the ultimate aim of enabling it to be self-sufficient. Present on the occasion was, the representative of the German agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ). [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 28 Nov 80 p 6]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY--The Somali Democratic Republic and Turkey have yesterday signed agreements on economic, technical and cultural cooperation. The agreements, signed in Istanbul, followed a 4-day official visit by the SDR Foreign Minister, Jaalle Abdirahman Jama Barre to Turkey at the invitation of Turkish Foreign Minister H.E. Ilter Turkmen. During their talks, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, the two Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their intention of further strengthening of relations and improving the cooperation between their countries. They have also exchanged views on international questions of mutual interest including the Horn of Africa and the Middle East issues as well as Islamic nations solidarity. Jaalle Abdirahman extended an invitation to the Turkish Foreign Minister, to pay an official visit to Somalia. Mr Turkmen accepted this invitation, the date of which is to be arranged through diplomatic channels at a later date. During his visit, Jaalle Abdirahman also met with the President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Admiral Bulend Ulus. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 5 Dec 80 p 6]

FRG TECHNICAL COOPERATION ASSISTANCE--The Ministry of State Planning and the Federal Republic of Germany today signed an economic and technical cooperation. The agreement stipulates that the Federal government will assist Somalia in the field of Fisheries, water resources and technical cooperation with an estimated amount of 32.5 million German marks. On the Somali side the agreement was signed by the Assistant Minister of the State Planning Ministry while the FRG ambassador in Mogadishu signed for his government. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 12 Dec 80 p 6]

COMMONWEALTH OBSERVERS' INTERIM REPORT ON ELECTIONS

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 19 Dec 80 pp 4, 9

[Text] It is unique in the annals of democracy for a sovereign nation to invite an international group to observe its national elections and report whether they were free and fair. Our role, which was endorsed by all four political parties, is without precedent. The response of the people of Uganda to our presence has been heart-warming.

2. No assessment of this election would be valid which did not take full account of the prevailing situation in Uganda and its recent history. A general election makes large demands on a country's financial, administrative and manpower resources, as well as accentuating strains within the body politic. To conduct such an exercise against the background of a shattered economy, an enfeebled and disrupted administrative infrastructure, continuing security problems and a social fabric stretched to the limits of endurance by eight years of brutal oppression and incalculable human tragedy would be a daunting enterprise for any country. Uganda's dilemma has been whether to wait for better and more settled times before holding an election or to hold an election as an essential first step towards national rehabilitation. Its choice has been an act of faith deserving of the world's sympathy and understanding.

3. Clearly, in the circumstances of Uganda, a degree of imperfection and administrative confusion were only to be expected in the electoral process, being inherent in the overall situation. These have been compounded, in our view, by the very short period of time within which important phases of the electoral process have had to be carried out.

4. Compiling an accurate national electoral roll is a formidable undertaking for all developing countries. Where the period required in other states has been months and even years, Uganda sought to accomplish it in little more than a fortnight. Deficiencies were thus inevitable: what is surprising is the extent to which the effort succeeded. In large parts of the country the registers of voters have been of an acceptable standard. Nevertheless, there has been an insistent pattern of complaints from a number of constituencies that the provisional registers were not publicly displayed as required by the law, denying those aggrieved an opportunity to file objections or seek legal remedy. Our own observations have revealed errors and omissions which could have been rectified if the procedures enjoined had been followed strictly and more time provided to deal with complaints. How much of this stemmed from deliberate bias as distinct

from administrative inefficiency is hard to say: significantly, all the political parties felt their interests threatened in varying degree. It is even more difficult to estimate the overall magnitude of the errors. According to the evidence at our disposal, however, they are likely to have an impact, if at all, only in a small minority of constituencies, primarily in the South Western part of the country.

5. No single issue has bedevilled this election more than that of nominations. Because of its potential impact on the political arithmetic of the outcome, the unopposed return of candidates from as many as 17 out of 126 constituencies was bound to cause concern. That they belonged to one party only heightened the suspicions and doubts of the others. It is therefore necessary to deal with the nominations question in some detail.

6. In a number of cases, prospective candidates were denied nominations because of their failure to produce the necessary educational and language certificates. As this was a technical requirement of the law, irrespective of the status of the nominee, no further comment need be made at this stage.

7. In a number of others, prospective candidates were disqualified because of late arrival or a failure to show up at all. The parties concerned complained that they had either been detained or forcibly prevented from presenting themselves. With one exception, we failed to receive any response from the authorities to whom we referred these allegations. We note, however, that only the candidates of one party appear to have experienced no security or other difficulties on their way to the nomination centres.

8. In the case of the five unopposed returns from the West Nile District of Arua, the critical factor was a failure to produce the necessary income tax clearance certificates. The Electoral Commission confirmed to us that it had verbally granted a temporary deferment to the candidates, who, in the event, were disqualified by the Returning Officer. We are unable to ascertain under what legal authority the Electoral Commission was competent to grant such a deferment. Its advice, however well-intentioned, proved fatal to the interests of the party concerned.

9. There have been, in all, a total of six unopposed returns from the West Nile Districts of Arua and Moyo. Leaving aside the question of income tax clearance certificates to which we have already referred, it was urged before us that all nominations in these two districts were void ab initio by virtue of section 20 of the National Assembly (Elections) Act 1957, which requires every nomination to be proposed, seconded and supported in writing by a total of at least twelve voters registered in the constituency. Having regard to the fact that under Ugandan law the decision of a Returning Officer is final and can only be challenged in the High Court, it is not for us to pronounce on the legal issues involved. Nevertheless, we wish to place on record that we have satisfied ourselves, as the result of a visit to Arua by some members of the Group that no register of voters existed in the form required; that invasion and a disturbed security situation brought registration to an abrupt halt within a day or two of its commencement, and that Arua District at the time of their visit was overwhelmingly depopulated.

10. In Kasese District, all three candidates of one party whose nominations had been formally notified many days earlier were peremptorily disqualified by the

Electoral Commission on 8 December, 1980 less than two days before polling commenced. According to the Commission, the reason for its intervention was that these particular nominations had been filed after 12 noon on 23 November. Immediate inquiries on the spot by members of the Group established to our satisfaction that the nominations had in fact been lodged in time. Our urgent efforts to secure redress proved of no avail.

11. Viewing the matter in its totality, and after making due allowance for the superior organisation of the party securing all the unopposed returns, the Group cannot avoid a feeling of deep unease.

12. One of our principal concerns has been to see whether there has been freedom of movement and expression during the election campaign. We have been impressed by the political awareness of the people of Uganda. Transcending all their differences has been an overriding concern that this election should mark a turning point in Uganda's history, ushering in peace, stability and economic progress.

13. We have been impressed, too, by the sober and constructive attitude of all the party leaders. Intimidation or coercion has not been a significant factor in this election and, outside parts of West Nile, no party has experienced undue difficulty in being able to campaign freely throughout the country. There has been some violence, but overall at a much lower level than we would have expected in the circumstances of an anxious population and an abundance of arms. In the main, the campaign itself has been vigorous, free and open with many party newspapers canvassing all shades of political opinion. This has been supplemented by the strong oral tradition of Ugandan society, with each party relying on the bush telegraph to transmit its message and mobilise support. Although the publicly-owned media have not been as even-handed as would have been desirable, we are satisfied that all the parties have been given reasonable opportunity to present their case to the electorate and to solicit its support.

14. The Group has taken a close interest in every aspect of polling procedures and, at its instance, all four parties have been associated by the Electoral Commission with arrangements for the distribution of election material to the polling stations. There have been acute logistical difficulties on account of a shortage of vehicles and fuel, resulting in disruption and considerable delays in various parts of the country on polling day. [as published] These are likely to have affected all parties.

15. In the capital city of Kampala, however, polling arrangements have been seriously marred by inordinate and inexcusable delays. In a number of stations, polling had not commenced till late in the afternoon, and in some not even at the scheduled hour of closure. It would be difficult to believe that this has been wholly the result of mere incompetence.

16. The period fixed for the poll ended in confusion. In the afternoon a radio announcement by the Electoral Commission extended the poll till 2 p.m. on 11 December and officials were instructed to sleep overnight with their ballot boxes even where polling was complete and without being offered adequate security. We were besieged by telephone calls from fearful polling staff, party agents and an irate and suspicious electorate, but our observations so far this morning suggest that the evening may have passed without major problems. In many parts of

the country, counting had already commenced on 10 December in ignorance of the Electoral Commission's announcement.

17. In all the circumstances, the polling arrangements outside Kampala appear to have been adequate, with commendable efficiency evident in many constituencies. The poll itself has proceeded smoothly once the balloting materials arrived. The pervasive presence of party agents from start to finish, the spirit of cooperation among them, and the procedure for counting of ballots at each polling station on the conclusion of the poll have sustained and reinforced the confidence of the parties and the electorate in the essential fairness of the process. The last-minute extension of the poll has, of course, introduced a new factor whose full effects on the count we are not yet in a position to assess.

18. We appreciate the positive measures taken by the Chairman of the Military Commission to remove roadblocks and confine the military to barracks. Apart from facilitating access to the polls, they greatly enhanced the psychological atmosphere in which polling took place. We commend the Ugandan Police for their contribution to the success achieved.

19. If this election has in a sense been a striving for the impossible, the degree to which it has succeeded must primarily be attributed to the people of Uganda. The remarkably high turn-out of voters, their enthusiastic but orderly behaviour, and their palpable wish to be masters of their destiny constitute a great act of affirmation in the democratic process.

20. The Group as a whole is continuing to monitor the count and our final view must be contingent on how it is conducted and how ballot boxes were stored overnight. At this stage, however, despite the imperfections and deficiencies to which we have drawn attention, and subject to the concern expressed on the question of nominations and unopposed returns, we believe this has been a valid electoral exercise which should broadly reflect the freely-expressed choice of the people of Uganda.

Kampala,
11 December, 1980.

CSO: 4420

CP PUBLICITY SECRETARY LOSES POST FOR PRO-OBOTE STATEMENT

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 22 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Before consulting the executive committee of the Conservative Party, Mr. Katenta Apuli issued a statement which has resulted into losing his post as Publicity Secretary of CP.

Recently Mr. Katenta passed announcements on Radio on behalf of CP, congratulating President Obote for attaining the high office in the land and urged him to implement the UPC policies and further assured the President that CP is behind him. This is contrary to what the CP is standing for. The CP strictly and jealously upholds its party policies which are totally opposed to those of UPC.

In Katenta's message to the President, he implied that CP is totally and wholly supporting UPC and goes to the extent of begging for a ministerial post in the UPC government. This, the executive of CP does not favour and they want to try again in the next general election if voted in power to implement their party policies. As such the CP supports the government but will be happier if the time came for them to implement theirs.

So the executive of the Conservative party has decided to relieve Mr. Katenta of his responsibility as a speaker of the party but may remain as a member of the executive until the annual delegates conference next year. Mr. Henry Kyeyune is now the acting Publicity Officer, assisted by Mr. Denis Rwabona and Mr. Bukaberna of Makerere University.

CSO: 4420

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT SAID 'CONFIRMED' BY 42 CROSSOVERS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 3, 8

[Article by Ilakut Ben Bella]

[Excerpt] The top DP man Bunyoro has joined UPC, only a week before elections next Wednesday.

Mr Kanagwa Akiiki, a DP candidate in Hoima, and the organising secretary, said he had quit the party because of infighting, factionalism and lack of leadership.

Surrendering his membership card together with 42 other DP members who crossed over with him, he confirmed former president Milton Obote's contention that his opponents were badly split.

Kanagwa told a UPC rally at Kasese town on Sunday: "I was fed up with politics of intrigue, split and factionalism.

"The DP is a party of indecision and ineffective leadership.

"The last straw for me was when all the DP leaders and parliamentary candidates were summoned to meet at Rubaga Social Centre, a religious hideout. [as published]

"Why should we discuss national issues in a tiny place belonging to the Catholic Church? Don't we have facilities at Kampala International Hotel or the International Conference Centre?

"Every DP candidate is a Catholic, a Catholic, a Catholic. I am sick." Kanagwa, a former diplomat in the 1960s and now a businessman, wondered.

He said when they were summoned he had expected their leader to brief them on what transpired at a meeting between 10 DP leaders and President Nyerere in Dar.

"We wanted to be briefed on the issue of ballot boxes. Instead, we were instructed how to fill forms nine and 10 of the nomination paper. [as published]

"I insisted that we should be briefed on the vital issues. The 200 people present then took some decisions but later as usual, these decisions were reversed by a powerful inner circle.

Kanagwa will probably brief Obote about what goes on in the 25-year-old party, which clearly is heading for disintegration.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW RAILWAY CARS--Twenty-two wagons of the Uganda Railways Corporation are due to arrive in Kampala shortly. Reports from Kenya said the wagons were off-loaded at Mombasa recently and are to be towed to Kampala within this week. They arrived at Mombasa aboard a Dutch ship, Daniella. Each weighs 19 tonnes. The vessel is scheduled to make two more calls at Mombasa to discharge the balance of 33 wagons between now and March. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PRIME MINISTER, PRESIDENT TO HAVE PERMANENT POLICE ESCORT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE President and the Prime Minister are to be provided with a police escort at all times when they move by car in Zimbabwe.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister in charge of police, Dr Joshua Nkomo, at a Press conference in Salisbury.

On Monday a police spokesman appealed to all motorists and pedestrians in central Salisbury to give way to motor cycles and motor vehicles displaying flashing blue lights and sounding warning devices.

The spokesman would not comment further. He said trials were being conducted and asked the public to co-operate.

At the Press conference Dr Nkomo was asked if the trials were connected to permanent police escorts planned for President Banda and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

He replied: "There was no Prime Minister before

and no President. Now that they are there it is normal to provide escorts."

It is understood the President and the Prime Minister are to be escorted by motorcycle outriders or by B cars whenever they travel by car. Pedestrians and motorists will be expected to move off the road and stop until the escort has passed.

No comment was available from the police last night.

ZIMBABWE

CONTINUED LOSS OF SKILLED LABOR DEPLORED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The flight of skilled personnel from Zimbabwe continued unabated in September, although some areas actually showed a gain.

According to the monthly migration statistics compiled by the Central Statistical Office for September, the last month for which figures are available, the country continued to lose engineers, accountants, auditors, artisans and nurses at an alarming rate. But some professional groups, such as physicians and surgeons, teachers, draughtsmen and engineering technicians actually increased during the month.

Active

In all, a total of 709 economically active people left Zimbabwe during September, while only 432 arrived for a net loss of 277.

The greatest single loss recorded during the month was for female clerical and related workers. Fully 109 women in this category left the country, while only 37 entered.

More nurses left the country than arrived. During September, 21 nurses and midwives left, while only eight came into the country.

Artisans

The loss of skilled artisans continued, with 37 mechanical engineering workers leaving and 30 arriving.

Motor mechanics left at an alarming rate with 25 choosing to emigrate for a total loss of 19.

On the positive side, the loss of highly-skilled physicians seems to have been checked, and, hopefully, reversed. Zimbabwe lost six physicians or surgeons during the month, but gained 11. The same trend was evident among teachers, with 12 leaving and 22 arriving, and draughtsmen who recorded a net gain of 12.

CSO: 4420

1981 PROSPECTS FOR TEA INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe's tea industry will have to concentrate on growing a quality product or it will not survive, says Mr. Brian Gill, the managing director of the Tanganda Tea Company, the largest tea concern in Zimbabwe.

In an interview, Mr. Gill said that, like tea growers in other countries, local tea producers have been badly hit by rising production costs and declining prices.

Depressed

In Zimbabwe, the outlook for the industry in 1981 was "depressed", said Mr. Gill.

"What has hit the industry so severely is the increase in wages", he said. "Wages will cost us an additional \$800 000 in 1980-81.

"The situation is very serious as 80% of our production is exported and therefore, the determining factor in our industry is fluctuating international tea prices."

Stabilising tea prices was the aim of last week's international tea growers' conference held in Salisbury.

Representatives from 15 countries, including the "big three"--India, Sri Lanka and Kenya--met under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to try to work out some sort of equitable agreement to strengthen prices.

Little Headway

Very little headway was made, however, mainly because no middle ground could be reached between those countries, like Zimbabwe, pushing for an international agreement, and those, like Sri Lanka which are so dependent on tea that they find it very difficult to accept any kind of reduction in exports.

"Unfortunately, the degree of flexibility available to countries like Sri Lanka is very low", said Mr. Gill. "About 35% of Sri Lanka's population is dependent on tea, and 65 to 70% of the country's earnings come from the crop."

The problem has been aggravated by the rapid expansion of the Kenyan tea industry, which, because virtually all of its tea is of the highest quality, has made significant inroads into the international market.

Slim Chance

"Until the giants can sort themselves out, the prospects of reaching a tea agreement are slim", said Mr. Gill.

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwean industry, which produces a tea of moderately high quality, will have to make do as best it can.

CSO: 4420

STRUCTURE OF WORKS COUNCILS DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

A DETAILED document outlining the possible structure of future works councils in Zimbabwe has been released.

It was announced this week that Government legislation was to be introduced to pave the way for new works councils to be set up throughout commerce and industry next year.

A document has been circulated giving an example of what a typical constitution for such a works council might be.

POWER

According to the document works councils would have no power to supersede matters covered by industrial legislation. The new councils, which are aiming to improve relations between workers and employers, could also be powerless to enforce recommendations.

The document says that a company could reject a works council recommendation without giving reasons if those reasons "involve confidential matters relating to company policy, financial structure or staff matters".

The chief industrial relations officer and registrar of trade unions and employers' organisations, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere, said this week it was hoped the councils would promote better understanding between the two sides, to prevent strikes and settle disputes at lower level.

The document, in outlining aims and objectives of the proposed councils, say they should "promote employment security, safety and health and general work satisfaction" and "promote the general and common interest and welfare of both

the company and its workers".

Areas for discussion listed by the four-page document include: "General conditions of employment provided that no final decision can be taken on any matter that is subject to the provisions of the relevant industrial agreement, industrial regulations or other legislation currently in force."

ISSUES

It says other issues for talks can include those having the objective of improving relations between the company and its workers, provided "such issues do not infringe upon nor impede in any way the rights of the company to manage its own business as it deems fit, and provided such issues are not covered by any operating industrial council agree-

ment or industrial regulations."

Other points covered in detail by the document include:

Composition "The council will be made up of members nominated by management and representatives elected by workers. The company will nominate the chairman and the workers' secretary.

Election procedures: Workers will be able to lodge one secret vote for the candidate of their choice. The candidate with the most votes in each department will be elected.

Meetings: A quorum will be half of each side, with meetings to be held during working hours and with all the council's expenses paid for by the company.

Constitution: Can only be changed by unanimous agreement of the council.

THOUSANDS GRANTED RENT-FREE HOUSING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 11 000 tenants in the former local government areas throughout the country will not have to pay rents for their houses with immediate effect.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, gave this "Christmas cheer" at a Press conference in his office yesterday when he announced his plans for the conversion of rented accommodation in former local government areas to home ownership.

"I have proposed to all local authorities," he said, "that with immediate effect, the discount for sitting tenants should be 2 percent for the first five years; 3 percent for the next 10 years and 4 percent for the next 15 years.

"This means that a person who has been resident in his house for 30 years will not be required to pay anything for the house.

THE Minister's announcement was welcomed by the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting.

Asked for comment, he said: "I go along 100 percent with the Minister's move. People must own their houses and it must be on freehold. It makes for responsibility. They then have a stake in the city and the country."

He said the municipality would lose "an awful lot of money, running into thousands of dollars" in rents, adding: "It is a very small price to pay to have a happy and united community. We can only have peace in this country when people in the lower echelons are at peace and happy."

The Minister added that the house owners would have to pay for the cost of road and stormwater drainage, water, electricity and other supplementary charges.

Mr Zvobgo said where a municipality received the land at no cost, no charge would be raised for that land against the purchasers, but in other cases a charge would be made for the land.

Giving Harare as an example, he said the land was given to the municipality for nothing by Mr Cecil John Rhodes through a deed of grant.

"It is of no cost to the municipality at all," he said. "Most of the tenants have been living in those houses for over 30 years and have more than paid for them. These houses are theirs for free with effect from this moment."

The Minister added that tenants could now extend or modify and improve their homes if they wished.

Here is a breakdown of the houses where tenants have been relieved of the monthly rent:

Salisbury	— 5 437
houses, Bulawayo	— 3 088.
Gwelo	— about 200.
Gatooma	— 1 590.
Que	— 403.
Umtali	— 271.
Ft. Victoria	— 163
ron-davels	Rindia — 80

Hartley and Marandellas were excluded in this category because there were no houses over 30 years old, Mr Zvobgo said.

Excluded also were 300 single quarters in Gatooma and 157 in Bulawayo which are not family accommodation.

Apart from the supplementary charges, tenants would also have to pay the cost of survey, stamp duty and title registration when the properties are transferred into their names.

Mr Zvobgo said he had asked local authorities to consider amending those sale agreements recently entered into in terms of the previous policy of 30 percent discount for sitting tenants.

In answer to a question, the Minister said all local authorities had been fully consulted and in the case of Salisbury, the municipality had done an exercise on the scheme.

The new policy had been limited to local government areas, he said, because it could not be applied to individually-owned houses in other residential areas.

He was optimistic that the home-ownership scheme would improve the overall standard of living.

"It is amazing what people can do to their homes once they know they now own them," said Mr Zvobgo. "Eleven thousand families suddenly owning homes is the kind of thing that has pleased the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe exceedingly."

The Minister said it was Government policy to achieve a situation where "we can say one family, one house" to root out profiteering.

"Therefore in 1981, we are going to mount an exercise which is now under study in my Ministry to achieve that purpose," he said, adding: "It is not confiscation of houses that belong to people but we would like to ensure that if you have 10 houses, you must dispose of the other nine by selling them to those who do not have houses."

On rents in general, Mr Zvobgo said he was aware there were some landlords who were charging exorbitant rents.

"We have legal problems in dealing with this situation," he said. "But I can promise the country that we will soon resolve that particular problem. We will have some rent control of some kind, some rent control act of legislation. Certainly the present situation cannot be allowed to continue."

VACANT EAGLE SCHOOL GOES ON SALE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

EAGLE SCHOOL in the Vumba, which has been vacant since a group of missionaries and their families were murdered there in June, 1978, is up for sale.

At the time of the murders, the school was being rented by the Elim Mission from a board of Trustees, but has not been used since. A spokesman for the mission in Salisbury, Mr Peter Griffiths, said that the school was in need of repair and that it would cost about \$30 000 to get it back into shape.

Many prospective buyers have come to light, including the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation and the Ministry of Education and Culture. The asking price was about \$180 000, said Mr Griffiths.

L. Joshua Nkomo, the Minister of Home Affairs and leader of the Patriotic Front, has shown an interest in the property, but no negotiations are known to have taken place.

Another prospective buyer has been a medical practitioner, Dr Ken Jenkins. He has had plans to open up a medical centre on the site and to take advantage of the school's ideal position for the establishment of a spiritual retreat.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, said that the Ministry was interested in buying the school, but that no statement would be made until early in the new year.

Mr Griffiths, who is also in charge of religious education at the Ministry of Education and Culture, said that Elim Mission would be opening a new school at its original site, north of Inyanga.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS RESULT IN \$32-MILLION DEFICIT FOR RAILROADS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 80 p 10

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S railway system had a deficit of \$32 million for the year ended June 30 mainly because of rising administrative costs which were \$29 million.

Rising fuel costs also contributed to the overall deficit, says the railways annual report, and were 45 percent up at \$11.9 million. Because of this the operating profits were down by \$1 million to \$13 million.

Another \$1 million in income came from rents on properties.

In addition to the administration costs of \$29 million, another \$1 million was spent on motor road services and associated costs, \$3 million went to pay for using the old unitary system's equipment, and interest of almost \$11 million was paid for loans to the unitary system and the railways.

Military make-up pay added another \$1 million to the bill.

Of administrative and general costs the greatest proportion is taken up by head office and area administration costs of \$21.7 million.

POLICY

Of the railways total net assets of \$188 million, \$104 million has come from loan finance.

A new accounting policy has been adopted for the Government grant made to pay for the yearly deficit. Until now the deficit has been written off by retrospective grants.

However, the annual report now says: "Government has conceded that the annual deficit reflects the extent to which the economy has been subsidised by the application of sub-economic tariffs by the railways and has agreed to support, in advance, the budgeted deficit each year from 1980-81".

During the year the diesel locomotives travelled 17 million km — just over 1 million km more than the previous year.

Steam engines accounted for 3.9 million km.

Operating revenue for each engine per kilometre was 6.0c (up by 1c over the previous year) and operating expenditure was 6c, an increase of 1.1c over the previous year.

For each dollar spent 40c went on maintenance of engines and rolling stock, while 30c went on administration. Freight accounted for 73c of each dollar of revenue.

The number of passengers carried by the railways was down by 38 percent to 861 000.

BRIEFS

RUN ON BREAD—When the great seven-days run on bread ended in Bulawayo at close of trade yesterday a million loaves had been sold. The bread queues formed before sunrise, and kept reforming throughout the day. One baker, Mr Ric Accorsi, said: "It was incredible. We as well as the public, are exhausted." He picked up a ringing telephone and said: "Sorry, no bread. Try later. First come, first served." He rationed customers to two loaves each. "We've been working to capacity plus 10 percent," he said. "The demand is so big it is unreal." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 3]

LABOR LAW CHANGES—The Government is to change present labor legislation in order to make it more consistent with the political change taking place in the country, a Government source said yesterday. The source said the changes would be mostly on the discriminatory features in the Industrial Conciliation Act. "The present Act has racial undertones and it must be changed with speed. The Government wants to see this Act changed in order to make it consistent with the political change happening in the country. I am sure it will be changed early next year," the source said. The source added that the Government was in favor of the re-grouping of industry in a manner that would facilitate stronger and more financial viable trade unions. In this process there would be no room for racially divided unions "as we have today." "It therefore stands to reason as far as the Government is concerned, that all aspects of the present Act with racial undertones must go." The source also said that the present industrial legislation was framed on a condescending attitude on the part of the ruling class which ignored those on the receiving end. The law must therefore seek equity and introduce processes that would allow the aggrieved party some "form of appeal." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 9]

CHIRUNDU-KAFUE RAIL LINK—Another rail link between Zimbabwe and Zambia may be built through Chirundu, according to officials of both governments. Earlier this year the Zambian Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications said a railway line from the town of Kafue, south of Lusaka, to link up with another from Karoi in Zimbabwe across the Zambezi River at Chirundu was one of possible shorter routes to the sea being considered. At present the bulk of cargo from Zimbabwe and South Africa to and from Zambia and Zaire is shipped on the railway line from Bulawayo through Victoria Falls. Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure, has recently spoken in Salisbury of a possible new rail link with Zambia. "We might do that in the near future, but now we would like to rehabilitate the present (railway) system effectively." The Minister noted that while a new rail link through Chirundu "will be shorter, for the time being the link through Victoria Falls is working well." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 3]

IMPORT 'SQUEEZE' RELAXED--Industry got a Christmas present from the Government yesterday in the form of a relaxation in exchange control. From now manufacturers can import some raw materials, which they have to process themselves, with money legally held outside the country. The Ministry of Finance said it would still be forbidden for importers to sell the raw materials to others, and finished goods could not be imported for resale. For the last five years authority has been given for those non-currency-involved deals to be allowed in some cases where the goods will be for the importer's own use. Said the Ministry: "Exchange Control will consider applications for the issue of NCI permits in the categories currently permitted, such as personal imports paid for from personal free funds and in addition for the importation of raw materials for manufacture by the importer. "Authority will not be granted for the importation of raw materials for resale to other or third party manufacturers, not for any processed goods which are intended for resale." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 1]

LOW-COST HOUSING--The Ministry of Local Government and Housing is proceeding with plans for the development of 500 ultra-low-cost housing units on Hatcliffe Estate, north of Borrowdale. Announcing this yesterday, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said: "There is a pressing need for low-cost housing for workers in the northern sector of the City of Salisbury, and this has recently been highlighted by the predicament of the families of employees of owners and trainers at the Borrowdale Turf Club." The Minister noted that his Ministry's ultra-low-cost design of the houses would place them within the means of the workers within the northern sector of the City. The Department of Physical Planning and the Department of Housing Development Services were currently drawing up layout plans and designs for the proposed development. The Minister added that a limited supply of water was available from City sources for this initial development and investigations were under way into the provision of further supplies--"if necessary, from underground sources." "It is intended that the newly developed housing area will be handed over to Salisbury City Council for administration," the statement said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 1]

SHORTAGE OF PAPER LOOMS--School exercise books could be in very short supply next year if the Government does not allow extra newsprint to be imported, printing industry sources warn. The warning has come against the background of a huge increase in projected school enrollments, with at least 60,000 extra places in senior schools to be made available next year. Educational publishers said this week: "The amount of newsprint produced locally will in no way cover the extra demand for writing paper." However, no-one is yet sure of what the country's total demand is likely to be. A study is being made of potential demand and a committee has been formed to report back to Government. The country's only newsprint makers, Untali Board and Paper, will produce a record 20,000 tonnes next year, says managing director, Mr Bob Annan. Most of this will be taken for newspaper production, leaving a big gap for other newsprint users. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 5]

DETENTION OF PF OFFICIALS--Dr Nkomo, who is PF president, said at his Press conference yesterday he had no information on the continued detention of his publicity secretary, Mr Mark Nziramasanga and Mr S'dney Malunga, an MP. The two were detained last month and according to the present legislation should be released after 30 days and be charged or have their detention order renewed--by the Minister of Home Affairs. The 30 days expired on Sunday. "I have not renewed any detention order and I do not know," he said when persistently questioned about the men. Asked about recent police promotions, the Minister said these were designed to give the force "the character of the country." He added: "It must look Zimbabwean and it must have the color of Zimbabwe." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 80 p 1]

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